Statement

Yield of foodgrains from 1990-91 *to* 2000-2001

Year	Yield (Kg/Hect.)
1990-91	1380
1991-92	1382
1992-93	1457
1993-94	1501
1994-95	1546
1995-96	1491
1996-97	1614
1997-98	1552
1998-99	1627
1999-2000	1697
2000-2001	1638

KVKs in Orissa

3537. SHRI MAN MOHAN SAMAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras functioning in Orissa;

(b) whether Government have any plan to set up more KVKs in the State; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to set up any agricultural research institute on dairy, goat, sheep and mushroom cultivation in Orissa during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. DEBENDRA PRADHAN): (a) There are 12 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) functioning in Orissa State. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has sanctioned for strengthening of the Zonal Agricultural Research Station (ZARS) at Bhadrak and Navrangpur to take up the additional functions of KVK.

(b) Yes, Sir. The ICAR has proposed to establish new KVKs in three districts *viz.*, Jharsuguda, Deogarh and Jaipur in the State.

(c) The ICAR has no plan to set up any agricultural research institute on dairy, goat, sheep and mushroom cultivation in Orissa during the current year.

Market access for farm exports

3538. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian agriculture has become increasingly non-competitive in the world market because of heavy subsidization by the developed countries; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure greater market access for its farm exports abroad?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The competitiveness of commodities depend on various factors including cost of production, quality, consumers' preferences, etc. It may, thus, not be correct to attribute in general the uncompetitiveness of all agricultural products only to the heavy subsidization in the developed countries. However, keeping in view the trade disortive nature of subsidies provided in the developed countries, India, in its negotiating proposal submitted to the World Trade Organisation (WTO), has sought enhanced market access for its farm products by demanding a substantial reduction in tariffs and elimination of export subsidies and substantial reduction in domestic support by the developed countries.

(b) Policy of exports of agricultural products forms an integral part of the Export / Import Policy of the country. The policy regarding the exports of agricultural products is governed principally by the concerns of India's food security, maximising farm incomes and earning foreign exchange. Review of export performance of agricultural products is an ongoing process, and accordingly, policy interventions are made as and when considered necessary with a view to making agricultural exports increasingly viable. The long-term Export Policy lays stress on the promotion of agricultural exports. The Policy envisages the creation of Agri. Export Zones for the end to end development for export of specific products from a geographically contiguous area. These zones are to be identified by the respective State Governments who would also evolve a comprehensive package of services such as provision of pre-/ post-harvest treatment and operations, plant protection, processing, storage and related research and development. The agro sector can also avail of the